IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 1, 3, 4, 7, 16, and 17, as follows:

1. (currently amended) An optical module,

wherein it is arranged such that one part of light-beams emitted from a laser luminous source is transmitted as a first optical beam through an etalon so as to be introduced into a first optical detection means while at least the other part of said light-beams is introduced into a second optical detection means without being transmitted through the etalon,

wherein the difference between said first and second optical beams is defined as a wavelength error signal, on the basis of the signal an oscillating frequency of the laser luminous source is maintained at a given value, wherein said laser luminous source and etalon are disposed on a substrate,

wherein, byway of the substrate a temperature control means for controlling a temperature of the etalon and the laser luminous source, respectively within a given range is provided,

wherein the shortest distance h from a fixed end of the etalon on the substrate to an optical axis of said first luminous flux transmitting through said etalon ranges from one-tenth fold through four fold of ~~what is found by a formula: $1/e^2$ x light beams~~ said light-beam's radius a ~~, in which e indicates natural logarithm and what is found by which formula is a radius obtained by reducing a peak value of a luminous intensity distribution of the laser beams by $1/e^2$~~.

2. (original) An optical module according to claim 1, wherein said etalon has a rectangular parallelepiped shape and said second flux passes over a surface opposite to a surface of the etalon provided on the substrate, which surface is in contact with said substrate.

3. (currently amended) An optical module according to claim 2, wherein said h ranges from one-twentieth through twice of ~~what is found by a formula: $1/e^2$ x light beams~~ light-beam's radius a ~~, in which e indicates natural logarithm and what is found by which formula is a radius obtained by reducing a peak value of a luminous intensity distribution of the laser beams by $1/e^2$~~.

4. (currently amended) An optical module according to claim 2, wherein said h ranges from [[3ìm]] 3μm through 4mm.

5. (original) An optical module according to claim 2, wherein a height of the etalon disposed on the substrate ranges from one-twentieth through twice of a radius of the first luminous flux.

6. (original) An optical module according to claim 2, wherein a height of the etalon disposed on the substrate ranges from 3 micron through 4mm.

7. (currently amended) An optical module according to claim 1, wherein said substrate has a ~~convex portion~~ protrusive portion, on which portion the etalon is provided, and the said laser luminous source is provided via a plate on the substrate except for said ~~convex portion~~ protrusive portion.

8. (original) An optical module according to claim 1, wherein a cover is provided on the substrate such that said cover bridges over the etalon.

9. (original) An optical module according to claim 8, wherein said cover is intended for approaching a temperature of said etalon to that of the substrate, and wherein the cover is brought into contact with both the substrate and the etalon.

10. (original) An optical module according to claim 8, wherein an aperture is provided with said cover so as to enable said first and second luminous fluxes to reach the first and second optical detection means.

11. (original) An optical module according to claim 1, wherein the light-beams emitted from the luminous source is divided into more than two parts so as to obtain first and second luminous fluxes.

12. (original) An optical module according to claim 1, wherein one part of said light-beams that comprises luminous flux to substantially run parallelwise is defined as a

first luminous flux while at least the other part thereof is defined as a second luminous flux.

13. (original) An optical module according to. claim 1, wherein said etalon has a rectangular parallelepiped shape, and said second luminous flux passes along a surface adjacent to a surface of the etalon provided on the substrate, and wherein the surface is in contact with the substrate.

14. (original) An optical module according to claim 13, wherein a height of the etalon provided on the substrate ranges from one-twentieth through four fold of a radius of said first luminous flux.

15. (original) An optical module according to claim 13, wherein a height of the etalon provided on the substrate ranges from 3 micron through 4mm.

16. (currently amended) An optical module,

wherein it is arranged such that one part of light-beams emitted from a laser luminous source is transmitted as a first luminous flux through an etalon so as to be introduced into a first optical detection means while at least the other part of said light-beams is transmitted through the etalon so as to be introduced into a second optical detection means and that there is a difference within the etalon between an optical path length of the first luminous flux and the length of the second luminous flux,

wherein the difference between said first and second fluxes is defined as a wavelength error signal, on the basis of the signal an oscillating frequency of the laser luminous source is maintained at a given value,

wherein said laser luminous source and etalon are disposed on a substrate, by way of the substrate a temperature control means for controlling a temperature of the etalon and the laser luminous source, respectively within a given range is provided,

wherein the shortest distance h from a fixed end of the etalon on the substrate to an optical axis of said first. luminous flux transmitting through said etalon ranges from one-tenth f old through four fold ~~of what is found by a formula: $1/e^2$ x light-beams~~ light-beam's radius a ~~, in which e indicates natural logarithm and what is found~~

~~by which formula is a radius obtained by reducing a peak value of a luminous intensity distribution of the laser beams by $1/e^2$~~, wherein the lower end of said etalon is fixed within the range of $a/10<h<4a$ and $a/20<h<2a$.

17. (currently amended) An optical module according to claim 16, wherein ~~said etalon is divided into a first etalon and a second etalon~~ an optical path has a first optical path and a second optical path in said etalon, and wherein through the first ~~etalon optical path~~ the first luminous flux passes while through the second ~~etalon~~ optical path the second luminous flux passes.

18. (original) An optical module according to claim 16, wherein said h ranges from 3 micron through 4mm.

19. (original) An optical module according to claim 16, wherein the etalon disposed on the substrate has a rectangular parallelepiped shape, a height of the etalon ranges from one-twentieth through four fold of a radius of the first luminous flux.

20. (original) An optical nodule according to claim 16, wherein the etalon disposed on the substrate has a rectangular parallelepiped shape, a height of which etalon ranges from 3 micron through 4mm.

21. (original) An optical module according to claim 16, wherein said substrate is provided with a convex portion, on which portion the etalon is provided, and except for the convex portion said laser luminous source is provided on the substrate via a table.

22. (original) An optical module according to claim 16, wherein a cover is provided on the substrate such that said cover bridges over said etalon.

23. (original) An optical module according to claim 22, wherein said cover is intended for approaching a temperature of said etalon to that of the substrate, wherein the cover is brought into contact with both the substrate and the etalon.

24. (original) An optical module according to claim 22, wherein an aperture is provided with said cover so as to enable said first and second luminous fluxes to reach the first and second optical detection means.